The Causes Pointed Out and the Possible Remedies Advanced - Home and Foreign Competition - The Transportation Question.

country there have reached me communications, many of them from large bodies of men, all of them from persons deserving consideration, and all of them deeply in earnest respecting the present condition of agricultural depression. In most cases the communications suggest the conviction of the writers, not only as to the gravity of the emergency, but as to its cause or causes and possible remedies, and all of them appeal to me for some expression of my views on the subject. To answer each one of these communications separately would be more than any one man can undertake to do, and, moreover, I am rejuctant to send out an expression of my views in letters covering merely a phase or a portion of the questions involved. Such a course would be unjust to myself and to those who address me. I can only consent to express my views, such as they are, on the entire question, reviewing the whole subject and considering

it in all its various phases. It would be a work of supercrogation at this time to undertake to prove the existence of severe agricultural depression. This is universally admitted. Representative farmers and farmers' associations are constantly calling my attention to their condition, urging the necessity for some measure of relief. The situation warrants all the attention which our wisest minds can devote to it. What is to be done? Such is the question which confronts every think ing man. Too many of those who are giving the matter consideration look at it from only one point of view. One attributes the difficulty to one cause, and one to another, and most people seem to regard two or three causes at most as entirely responsible for the present condition of affairs. This is a mistake. The fact, however, explains to a certain extent that some of the remedies proposed bid fair, if carried out to bring about a result as objectionable as is the pres-ent situation. Great discouragement is very apt to lead to extravagance in devising remedial agencies, and we must beware of remedies that may be worse than the disease. It is only by a very careful diagnosis of the case, that we can possibly attain to efficient remedy.

THE CAUSES. The present agricultural depression, it seems to me, can be traced to a combination of many causes, so many, that probably no one man can enumerate them all. I will only endeavor to point out some which seem to me more directly responsible. They may be divided into two classes. (1) Those causes inherent to the farmers themselves, and for which they alone can provide a pos-sible remedy. (2) Those over which the farmer himself has no direct control, and the remedy for which must be provided as far as remedy is possible, by law, and for such legislation the responsibility devolves upon the legislative bodies of the States and

of the Natio I will confine myself to a mere enumera tion of the first class of causes indicated.

On many farms, I regret to say, we find a
depreciation of the productive power of the
land due to careless culture. We find a
want too often of business-like methods,
due to the fact that in earlier times business
training was not recarded as an essential training was not regarded as an essential preparation for the farmer's work, whereas to-day, with altered conditions, when every penny, and I may say every moment of time has to be profitably accounted for, and in the fare of the world, wide connections. the face of the world-wide competion, a successful farmer must be as well trained and his equal in intelligence and general education. Nor are the important questions of supply and demand of market prices studied with the vigilance which characterizes the methods of our merchants and manufacturers. These last, moreover, have the advantage of transacting their business in im-mediate proximity to trade centers, where the widest information in reference thereto is readily obtainable. Our farmers' organizations are wisely seeking to supplement this want for the farmer; the agricultural press is earnestly working in the same di-rection, and one of the most important duties devolving upon this department consists in gathering and promptly distributing reliable information on all those subjects which are essentially interesting to the

It remains for him to avail himself of the information thus supplied as his chief pro-tection not only against over-supply of certain products, but against possible overreaching on the part of purchasers. The farmer must look with suspicion upon any attempts to abridge the sources of his information. His advantage will always be in the fallest knowledge of the facts. He must carefully study the character and the quality of his products rather than mere quantity, and always bear in mind that whether prices are high or low, it is always the best goods at the best obtainable prices that are the most readily sold. Many of our farmers have been land-greedy, and find themselves the owners of more land than they can prop-erly care for in view of the comparatively high price of labor in the rural districts, and in view of the fact that but a small portion of mankind, comparatively, can profitably control the labor of others. The prudent farmer will limit his efforts to that which he can efficiently perform. Again, more attention must be given, especially on our West-ern farms, to the raising by the farmer, for ern farms, to the raising by the farmer, for his own use, of every thing that may be utilized by himself and his household, as far as

themselves to provide it. No one can re-lieve them of this responsibility, but 1 am thankful to say that, owing partly to their pixed largely by the farmer for the raising of to-day, in this country, no farmer need be without all the aid that knowledge and science can impart.

FAR M MORTGAGES. The burden of mortgages upon farms. nomes and lands is unquestionably discour-aging in the extreme, and while in some cases no doubt this load may have been too readily assumed, still, in the majority of cases, the mortgage has been the result of necessity. I except, of course, such mort gages as represent balances of purchase money which are rather evidences of the farmer's ambition and enterprise than of his poverty. On the other hand, those mort-gages with which land has been incum-bered from the necessities of its owner. drawing high rates of interest, often taxed in addition with a heavy commission, have to-day, in the face of continued depression in the prices of staple products, become very irksome, and in many cases threaten the farmer with loss of home and land. It is a question of grave difficulty to all those who seek to remedy the ills from which our farmers are suffering. At present prices the farmer finds that it takes more of his products to get a dollar wherewith to pay back the dollar he borrowed than it did when he borrowed it. The interest accumulates, while payment of the principal seems utterly hopeless, and the very depression which we are discussing makes the renewal of the mortgage most difficult. Many people are disposed to associate this phase of the subject with the question of an undue limitation of our currency. Many carry this line of the subject with the second control of the subject with the question of an undue limitation of our currency. Many carry this line of the subject with the second control of the subject with the second control of argument to extremes, but it is by no means impossible that these subjects are corelated. However the question of currency is now receiving special attention from another branch of the Government; legislation on the subject is now pending before Congress and we can no doubt look for an early and satisfactory solution of this

found interest to the American farmer. The trouble begins near home, between the farm and the nearest railroad station. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of loss in time and labor, in depreciation and wear and tear of horses and conveyances, entailed upon the farmers by the wretched condition of country roads before arriving at the station; he there meets the vexed question of freights-rates, a difficult one to cettle anti-factorily to all parties under any factoring industries. In the days when the factoring industries. In the days when the factoring industries. at the station; he there meets the vexed question of freights-rates, a difficult one to settle satisfactorily to all parties under any circumstances, but in many cases still fur-ther complicated by the condition of our whole railroad system. Many of the roads that greatily enhanced their cost. Competing lines built under more faverable circumstances, present comparisons of inequality which aften seem like injustice, and on the other hand it must not be forgotten that many roads are overtaxing their constituents in an effort to seeme dividends upon a total of capital and bonded debt, a portion of which is purely fielditous. That many roads fail to pay any dividends at all, while the total profits of the railroads throughout the country represent but a comparatively small dividend upon the actual cost of construction, plant and equipment, still in no struction, plant and equipment of your produce on our own soil. This includes all the sugar and molasses, all animal products, wool, sik, flax and other fibers, all our the other hand, let it be borner in mind by recasting their constituents in the face of the severe threatened upon them by the eivil war, were threatened upon the actor that the substill in no thick to day confronts the face of the severe tructate of the severe demand configuration. Now, in the face of the severe tructions which to day confronts the farmer in the face of the severe tructate of the severe combetition. Now, in the face of the severe the severe tructate of the severe tructate of

such that a large proportion of our farmers must depend upon facilities for reaching distant markets, and the law will hardly distant markets, and the law will hardly accomplish its purpose of securing the greatest good for the greatest number if its ultimate result should be to raise the cost of the long haul. Its most valuable office will be to prevent injustice by forbidding the granting by the railroads of special privileges to certain classes or corporations which are denied to the community at large. Another cause operating to depress the price of the farmer's honest toil is the undue increase of the class of middle-men and the dishonesty and greed of many of them. Hence the wide gulf between the high prices charged to the consumer and the low prices Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has issued the following statement on the present agricultural depression and the possible remedies therefor:

For months past from all parts of the charged to the consumer and the low prices paid to the producer. The middle man within certain limits must be regarded as a necessity. There are many things he can do for the farmers which the latter can not do so profitably for themselves, and under such conditions it is wise to employ him. The evil which exists at the present day in this direction could undoubtedly be mitigated by, first, a familiarity on the part of the farmer himself with the market value of that which he has to sell, and second, a better system of co-operation among the farmers, both in the disposal of their crops and in the purchase of their supplies.

GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS. Few there are but are familiar with and deplore the conversion of our exchanges and boards of trade, originally designed for the encouragement and convenience of legitimate trading, into vast gambling places, fraught with the gravest danger to the country at large, but of which the farmer, whose products are thus made the toy and play-thing of the game, is the immediate and chief sufferer. The frequent and ex-treme fluctuations of price occasioned by the operation of irresponsible speculators is the bane of the producer, whose best inter-ests will ever be served by the maintenance of a firm and reliable market. To the allegation, not infrequently made, that if at times prices are thus unduly depressed, there are also times when they are unduly raised, there is a simple reply. As already asserted, not only are fluctuation and uncertainty the bane of the producer, but the speculative combinations which result in unduly raising or depressing prices are care-fully calculated to raise them when the goods are no longer in the producer's hands and to depress them when they are. Unuestionably legislation is needed to remedy his evil, and it should be based on the prinriple that the evil is not a necessary one, equiring regulation, but an utterly inex-cusable one, to be eured by eradication.

Much has been said and written alleging the existence of unlawful combinations for the express purpose of so controling the markets as to lower the price of the farmer's products, and of other combinations whose object is to raise the price of the articles which the farmer consumes. That such combinations exist it is impossible to oubt, and the serious results of their greed and selfishness are enhanced by the grave difficulties attending any effort to limit their evil effects. This is one of those evils so closely allied to the matter of inter-State commerce, that its regulation may possibly all within the legitimate province of Naall within the legitimate province of Na-ional registation. The great difficulty lies n the close observance of that time of de marcation which clearly exists between combinations for mutual self help, protecion and the advancement by legitimate neans of the interests of a class, craft or ndustry and combinations or trusts inspired ov greed, whose objects are unattainable ave as they infringe upon the legitimate lights of others. In spite of these difficules, however, there can not be any doubt hat an earnest demand for adequate legis-ation on this subject, sustained by popular opinion, receiving the earnest attention of

in some adequate means of controling this gigantic evil. PROTECTION FOR THE PARMER I now come to the consideration of one of the gravest causes in my opinion of the present agricultural depression, but which I am happy to state can be effectually and lirectly dealt with through National legis tion. Few people realize that our imports of agricultural products estimated as prices paid by the consumers are about equal to our agricultural exports estimated at prices paid to the farmer, yet such is the case Our imports of products sold in competition with those actually produced on our own soil, amount to nearly \$115,000,000, and as much more could be produced on our own soil under favorable conditions. We must surely conclude that we have here another cause of depression. The subject is so vast that I can not dismiss it briefly. Indeed I can do no better than to repeat here views already expressed by me on this subject. IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

ur strongest minds, will eventually result

Of all the wonderful phases of develop-ment of which the United States furnishes such striking examples, none is perhaps more remarkable than the wonderful in crease, totally disproportionate to our in crease of population, in our imports of products which are distinctly agricultural. In 1850 the imports of such products amounted to \$40,000,000; for the fiscal year ending in 1889, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$356,000,000, an increase of nearly nine hundred per cent., while the increase in population during the corresponding period was considerably less than three hundred per cent. This is all the more remarkable when taken in conjunction with the fact that this is pre-eminently an agricultural country, opening up year after year, with a rapidity which has alarmed the producers of the Old World, im-mense tracts of country to be devoted exclusively to tillage; all the more remarka-ble when we realize furthermore that over seventy per cent of our total exports are the direct product of the soil. Accompanying this extraordinary movement there has been during the past decade, in which the greatest increase of such imports have taken place, a steady decrease in the prices of home-grown products. To any reasonable man the conclusion must be obvious-name y, that in the line of products, with the ex-seption of cotton, upon which our farmers shiefly depend, there has grown up a wellhigh ruinous competition in which the labor of the peasant of Europe, of the miserable fellah of Egypt, and of the unfortunate, half-starved Indian rvot, working for pauper wages, neglecting all the amenities of life in order that women and children as well as men may work in the fields, is pitted against that of the American farmer, relying upon his own and his son's I bor, or where he employs hired help, paying them a

own family. SURPLUS WHEAT. soil and climate will permit.

I have passed over these various causes briefly. I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon them at length, but will merely reiterate the fact, that for them the remedy is feasible, and it depends upon the farmers feasible, and it depends upon the farmers for the upon the farmers for the product of our wast corn fields, for which a comparatively has just for the unit of the product of our wast corn fields, for which a comparatively has just for the unit of the product of our wast corn fields. own efforts, there exist to-day in many cattle and hogs. The foreign market for five States valuable instrumentalities capable of materially aiding them in their work, and hampered by the oppressive regulations requiring slaughter at point of landing, as to exercise little or no beneficial influence on the price of his product, while the obstructive measures adopted by severil of the continental countries in regard to American pork has reduced the exports of that product since 1881 over forty per cent. annually. Under such circumstances there can be but one cause assignable for the neglect by American farmers to turn their attention to other crops in the line of such igricultural products as we now import, and interests of American agricultural products that is that in this they would meet an even in foreign markets. With the proper co more overwhelming and disastrons compe-tition than they are now confronted with, in the raising of cereals and live-stock. Obvi-ously then, the only course possible to enlightened statesmanship, is to assure to the farmer adequate protection in the diversifi-cation of his crops and the production of a larger proportion of the articles which we now import.

These may be summarized as follows, the

figures given being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and the values those at the ports of export: sugar and molasses 593,301,894 Animals and their products, except

HOME PRODUCTION.

71,254,894

Fibers, animal and vegetable 59,4 13,936

wool. Miscellaneous, including bread-stuffs, fruits, hay, hops, oils, rice, reed, tobacco, vegetables and

wines, etc.

For obvious reasons I omit any reference here to the \$00,900,000 expended for tea, coffee and cocoa, but omitting these, we have still the enormous sum of \$256,273,735 imports of agricultural products, the far cater part of which, amounting probably not less than \$210,000,000 or \$250,000,000. could, with proper encouragement, duced on our own soil. The establish-ment of our agricultural experiment sta-tions, the energetic research by the Department of Agriculture into the resources of lifferent sections of this country, investiga-The question of transportation is one of tion of their soils and climate, and the ap plication, in general, of scientific principles to agriculture, all combining, make this as-surance doubly sure, provided always, that this diversification be encouraged and fosfarmers were prosperous, when good crops were accompanied by high prices, and the value of agricultural land went up accordwhole railroad system. Many of the roads were built at a time and under conditions that greatly enhanced their cost. Competing lines built under more favorable circums with the heavy load of taxation imposed

great bulk of the sugar imported was, at the point of the sugat imported was, at the point of shipment, 29lc. It should also be borne in mind, that while we estimate in our statistics the value of imports at the price in the foreign port of shipment, the value of at the export is, on the other hand, estimated at the price at the port of shipment in our country, so that to the former must be added transportation commissions, exchange and transportation, commissions, exchange and sum almost equal to our agricultural ex-sum almost equal to our agricultural ex-ports, estimated at farmers' prices—that is less cost of transportation and commissions, ories of this country in 1860, under 14 or other shipping charges to point of ship-

COMPETITION ON OUR OWN SOIL. Before leaving this subject, a glance at the competition which our farmers have hitherto been compeled to meet, even on our own soil, will be found most interesting, of the \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 worth of live animals imported into this country, the greater proportion were of ordinary marketable stock, as contra-distinguished from pure-bred stock imported for breeding purposes and admitted free. Of all other animal products including walls. mal products, including wool, there is not one that can not now, indeed that is not now being raised upon our own soil, and yet, in-cluding wool and hides, the imports of these cluding wool and hides, the halfor year re-animal products amounted in the year re-ferred to, to over \$50,000,000; to this add \$2,000,000 for fruits; \$8,000,000 for barley; over \$2,000,000 for fruits; 2,000,000 for hay and hops; \$1,500,000 for rice; \$11,000,000 for tobacco; \$3,000,000 for oils 2,500,900 worth of vegetables, the same of eggs; over \$1,000,000 worth of cheese—these represent some of the imports, aggregating nearly \$115,000,000, which, in spite of the proluctiveness of our own soil, are brought into this country and sold in competition with our farmers. The region of the United States where this competition is doubtless most severely felt, is in New England, the seat of manufacturing enterprises which owe their existence to the fostering care of protective tariff laws, and what is the resuit? That year after year, farms in the New England States are abandoned and alowed to run to waste, while in some of them so startling has this evil become, that legis-lators are cudgeling their brains to devise some method of repopulating their abandoned agricultural lands.
One glance at the comparative rates of

duty levied upon agricultural as compared with other products, one glance at the free list, the greater portion of which consists of agricultural products, either grown or which could be grown upon our own soil, and a comparison of these figures with the average rate of duty levied upon manufactured articles, ought to be sufficient to silence forever any opposition to the demand I have made on behalf of the American farmer in my annual report, namely—that by a wise applica tion of our aumirable protective system all the benefits of our home market be secured to him for every thing he may be able to produce. FOREIGN MARKETS.

Accompanying this principle of protection to the American farmer is that of reciproc-ity, which should invariably be applied whenever that of protection is relaxed. If there are products grown to better advan-tage in other countries, remission of duty on which would seem to be in the interest of a large portion of our population, such remis-sion should only be accorded as the result of reciprocal concession in the way of a re-mission of duties by such other countries on products more readily grown here. Many of those countries which would be specially benefited by a remission of the daty on sugar by our Government, would afford an excelent market for our bread stuffs and dairy and meat products, were it not for the high duties imposed thereoe by them. So with with other products, and whenever duty on such products is lowered or removed and the protection to our farmers thus diminished, it should be as the price of concessions in de to us in the tariff of other coun tries in favor of our own farm products. this way, and in this way oxly, can our farmers be adequately protected, new mar-kets being thus thrown open to them for those products which they can most easily and cheaply produce.

To farmers producing, as do ours, a vast

surplus of agricultural products the ques-tion of foreign markets is and should be deeply interesting. Not only do they offer an outlet for this surplus, but if untrammeled by irksome restrictions and uncontroled mbinations such as I have referred to elsewhere, they serve as usual checks upon hose who might otherwise succeed in con-roling our home markets. Unfortunately, rksome restrictions do exist, and especial y is this the case with reference to our livestock industry. Evidence is not wanting that a demand exists in Great Britain for our live-stock, and but for the oppressive restrictions imposed by the British Govern-ment, and said to be necessary owing to the alleged existence of contagious diseases among American cattle, there is little doubt but a large proportion of our product of live cattle would find there a profitable market, thus greatly relieving our home markets. So with our pork products, oppressed by the embargoes placed upon them by certain European Powers, with the result of an enormous decrease during the past six years in our exports of bacon and bams; for whereas these exports in 1859 1859 and 1881. whereas these exports in 1879, 1830 and 1881 averaged about 715,000,000 pounds, they had fallen in 1883 to less than 400,000, and until last year never exceeded 420,000,000.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS. The effect of this has naturally been to greatly restrict competition among purchasers, and to seriously depress the price of our hogs. Aided as the farmers and cattle-growers must be by supplying them with authentic statistics as to supply and demand of their products much remains for demand of their products, much remains for them to do directly through their own intel-ligent and active co-operation directed to an intelligent control of the supply. This is a matter worthy of the earnest attention of our numerous farmers' organizations. On the other hand, the National Government owes it to the farming and cattle-growing community that no effort shall be spared to secure a removal of those restrictions upon our live-stock and meat trade which we known to be unnecessary, and therefore feel to be unjust. First of all, we must main-tain an absolute and efficient control of cattle diseases, and pursue with the utmost en-ergy the course which has resulted to-day in the almost complete extirpation from American soil of the most dreaded disease of all, contagious picuro-pneumonia. The energetic application of efficient measures must effectually stamp out this disease from its hast remaining stronghold, and once ban-ished from American soil it must be kept out by the most rigid regulations. As to our meat products, I can see but one way to accomplish the desired results, and that is by the enactment of a thoroughly efficient meat-inspection law.

Having taken all precautions necessary to guarantee the immunity of our lives took from disease and the healthfulness of our meat products, we must then protect them from unjust allegations on the part of for-eign competitors and, as not infrequently happens, of foreign governments or their representatives. To do this it becomes necessary that we should maintain, at-tached to some of the American legations abroad, a properly-qualified officer repre-senting the agricultural interest, whose special duty it shall be to watch over the operation on the part of our Consuls and others, such an officer could be of incalcu-lable service in the manner indicated, as well as in supplying valuable information as to the demand existing in foreign countries for such products as our farmers are able to supply, as to the best manner of preparing the same to meet the wants of foreign con sumers, etc.

It seems to me that our system of taxation demands improvement in certain directions. The cost of supporting the Government needs to be more equitably adjusted among the different classes of our people. At present in many States the burden of local taxation presses heavily upon farm property, its very nature rendering it easily assessable. Every corporation created by the State, and to whom special privileges are granted either by State, county or incorporated village or city, should be taxed in roportion to its earnings, and in all ways be principle of taxation should be to place the burden of maintaining the Government, whether State, municipal or National, upon the luxury and comforts which the wealthy enjoy, and reduce it to a minimum in its ap plication to the hardly-carned property of No doubt many more causes could be as-

signed for the present agricultural depres-sions, still less is there any doubt but that other and more efficient remedies than those suggested might be found. I may say will be ound, to relieve it. I have merely tried to indicate what seemed to me the more imfortant causes and to point out such reme dies as a long and solicitous consideration of the situation, and I may add, long famil-jarity and sympathy with the hard working, frugal class which is the immediate and chief sufferer, have suggested to my mind as both necessary and feasible. I candidly confess that my personal sympathies are with the farmers, and they must bear with me if I offer them an earnest word of caucion. No possible relief can come to them or the country, no permanent remedy for present his is to be found in measures which are rather the outcome of resentment than the product of reason. I would say to the farmers, stand firm as the everlasting hills in demanding what is right and resist-

> impudence go further? for the winter, then 82 per cent. tax is Times.

FACTS FOR FARMERS. Female Labor in Tariff-Protected Fact-

ories and on Farm". I mean now to demonstrate to my friends, the farmers, the undoubted fact that, far from the most protective dealers' profits, which, without the duty, would add fully twenty-five to thirty per cent, more to arrive at its value at the point ing a quarter of a century in this counof consumption—this would bring up the cost to the consumer, of our agricultural imports, to nearly \$500,000,000, or, estimating tion of the working classes, it has had solely such as could be, with proper encouragement grown on our own soil, we have a value of not much less than \$550,000,000 as the possible reward of diversified agriculture, a that are least able to bear them. First,

> 1880, under 20 years of a protective tar-In 1860, after 14 years of revenue tariff, this country employed in manufactories the following hands, namely:

Now, I call the attention of my readers to the most significant fact that in the factory labor under a revenue tariff no hands-whether male or female, according to the official statistics-were employed below the age of 15 years. Now let us turn to the year 1880, after 20 years of blessed protection, which, it is claimed, made this Nation happy: In 1880 there were employed in manufactories, males above 15 years...... 2

In the first place we find that protection has naturally doubled the hands employed, but it has, unfortunately, nearly doubled the female labor, viz.: from 270,897 in 1860 to 531,639 in 1880. If protection is such a blessing and gives full work and good wages to fathers of families and husbands, why should the female labor double? Besides this, what a sham, swindle and disgrace is a protective tariff which has enlisted 181,921 children under the age of 15 years to work in factories? Is it not as clear as sunshine that this slaughter of the innecents of 181,900 children in the factories is simply for the purpose of having cheap labor? If these 181,900 children were not allowed to be employed would not their places have to be taken by persons above the age of fifteen years, who naturally would get higher wages? Again, by employing 531,639 women the factories are only employing cheap labor. Of what earthly use is a protection of 80, 90 and even 100 per cent, on woolen goods, or 40, 50, and even 70 per cent. on cotton goods, if we have to employ the same class of labor which, when it is employed in Europe, we sneer down as pauper labor?

can find that fact in the compendium, vol. 2, page 930. And now as to the employment of females. Let me show the contrast between the farmer's employment of female labor and the employment of female labor by the pampered protective

Has not this protective tariff proved a

curse by introducing the employment

of children at all? We have it on sta-

tistical record that no children below

15 years old were employed in factories

before 1861, and anybody who chooses

The farmers in 1880 employed in the United States and Territories which is a little over 71/2 per cent. The N. Y. Star.

manufacturers employed

181,900 children. But this is not all. Of the agricultural employment of the 594,510 females

we find that the 11 cotton-producing States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, employed 537,314 females, which, as every American will understand, is colored labor by females who for the last 250 years have been, as it were, to the manor born, and who, after all, are mostly employed in picking cotton, which compares to the close labor in the walled factories as roast beef compares to oatmeal cakes. Anyhow, we find that the farmers who live in the West and Southwest and prodace our breadstuffs, cattle and dairy products only employed in 1880 57,196 females as laborers on their farms. All honor to the farmer. He does not look for cheap female labor. He does not press children of tender age into employment. He pays full and manly wages, and treats his white help as his equal. I speak of course of those millions of farmers employed in raising breadstuffs, dairy produce, etc. But they are taxed by those of their fellowcitizens who employ weak women and children of tender age, and who by the pay 50 per cent. in average more on nearly all manufactured articles they use on their farms and in their house-

The other day Senator Dawes made a speech at the paper manufacturers' meeting. The worthy Senator is a famous protectionist and took occasion to deplore the inadequacy of protection that in the worsted-mills of the United | as well as irresistibly.-Chicago Mail. States there were employed in 1880 the following hands: Males above 15 years ...

Females above 15 years 9,473 Calldren less than 15 years 2,895 This is an edifying exhibit, is it not, when we find an industry that employs double as many women and children as men? Of course, the reason is simple; cheap labor is sought for and got. Well, then. The Senator, as I said, deploved the inadequacy of the tariff on worsted goods and wants the duty raised, which in other words means that the people in general, and the farmer in particular, who use most of the worsted goods, shall pay a higher price for it. Now, my worthy friends-I mean you, tax-ridden farmers-what do you suppose is actually the duty on worsted goods under the present tariff?

Let me enlighten you.

Extraordinary Achievements of America's Sightless Ship-Builder.

not sufficient and more taxes are demanded. And yet you have it in your own hands to stay this oppression. If yon were any way outspoken in your demand that this curse of protective taxation should cease, then would protection, like its original ancestor, Lucifer, be hurled from its present high place to that bottomless pit where it belongs.-From Moore's Letters to Farm-

ON THE ROAD TO RUIN. Henest Men Everywhere Are Tired

Republican Corruption. The Republican majority of the Senyears of a revenue tariff, with that in ate of the United States, animated by the same unreasoning partisanship ago, and asked for what sum he could which has induced the Republican ma- build and deliver three torpedo-boats has refused admission to Messrs. Clark | quested only half an hour's time for de- | in two tablespoonfuls of water, and flour and McGinnis, Democratic Senators- liberation before giving his answer. enough to roll out. Bake in a quick elect, and has seated Messrs. Sanders Before the half hour was up he had oven until light brown. and Power, Republicans. A fair-mind- mentally gone over the whole matter, ed man who attentively followed the cost of building and the time that would controversy might reasonably reach the | be required, working from the new and conclusion that neither set of Senators strange plans submitted, and had dewas strictly entitled to seats. A reso- cided at what price he would be justilution was offered to that effect, but it fied in taking the contract. His offer was defeated by a strict party vote, and was accepted, the boats were built and so the Republicans gain two Senatorial delivered at the time stipulated, and votes, to be cast by two men who repre- Herresheff Brothers made a handsome sent a Democratic State.

The Republicans in both houses thus This incident, one of many which acting are cumulating reasons for the might be quoted, only goes to show what overwhelming defeat of their party sort of a man is John B. Herreshoff, the in the Congressional elections to blind ship-builder. Not since he was a be held this fall. Mr. Speaker Reed boy has he been able to see the graceful is wielding the gavel of the National outlines of the ships and schooners House for the last time. Such a which plow the blue waters in sight of tidal wave asswept over the Republican | which he was born, but he carries a perparty in 1874 will ingulf it again. There fect picture of each and every one of is little doubt that the Democratic ma- them in his memory, and it is this galjority in the next House will not be less lery that he draws upon in devising the than fifty. The party that promotes the plans which have made his name a facorrupters of elections, that to gain vot- | miliar one to ship-owners in all parts of ers ignores the claims of Democratic the world. So thoroughly has he trained Territory while admitting new States all his mental faculties to bear upon with bizarre or dangerous constitutions, his life work that when a description of that to stifle the minority departs from a piece of machinery is read to him he the parliamentary construction which can at once point out its merits and has obtained unbroken for a hundred defects, while so fine and true is years, that mocks the demand for re- his sense of feeling that by merely duced taxation with vicious tariff legis- running his fingers over the lines of cleaning in addition to the ordinary lation proposing a net increase in levies, a design he can gain as accurate an idea cares of the family, which are quite that proposes extravagant appropria- of it as though he saw it. But John B. tions, that prostitutes the civil service to Herreshoff is more than a skillful partisan ends, that while decrying fos- designer of swift and beautiful sailing of the year, when the system is naturalters trusts and monopolies, that vessels and steam yachts. He is also a ly relaxed, is especially hazardous. bribes from the public exchequer the man of great executive ability. He pension-hunting, the subsidy-demand- looks carefully after the financial affairs breakfast cupful of any remnants of fish ing, the tariff-asking class-this party, of his firm, and personally superintends add two or three tablespoonfuls of boiled degenerate, extravagant, corrupt, is every department of a plant employing doomed to defeat. - Chicago Times.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

-- The essential idea of the new ta riff bill is to protect Pennsylvania and the West from the pauper labor of New blind. He possesses all the require- Housekeeping. England.—Providence Journal.

to consult the census returns of 1880 from about 39 to 80 per cent. Cottons go | last twenty years to revolutionize shipup from 35.64 to 38.06 per cent. More building-and of a great captain of inpatches and fewer shirts will be the order.—St. Paul Globe.

issues," but, as a whole throughout the chosen calling as did the late John country, they show the political under- | Ericsson. As it is, he is the most recurrent. The country is certainly Dem- markable member of an extraordinary ocratic in its town vote. The only hope family which three generations of abilof the Republicans is gains among the ity and skill have made illustrious.-St. farmers, and with the McKinley bill as Louis Globe-Democrat. 594,510 an issue their prospects are gloomy.-

-- The statisticians have figured it out that the new wool tariff will add Females above 15 years old.... 530,639 from twelve and a-half to thirty-three which is about 21 per cent., besides the cents a yard to the price of carpets. But | Senate District committee a few days carpet weavers need protection. -Chica- accompanied by a report which incor- arm. This sleeve ends in a frill. go Globe.

chairman of appropriations during many bution of the bodies of those persons the thing. years, was among the last streets of the dying in the hospitals, etc., and uncity to be decently paved, because he claimed by friends or relatives to the affair of this sort for home wear than would not have it said that he used his different colleges and institutions in the the Sita tea-jacket. The body of the great power to benefit himself .- N. Y. city in proportion to the number of stu- garment may be of similar material to

Herald. ----Senator Evarts has at last introduced the queerest bill ever heard of. physicians, savs: When General Lafayette came to this country in 1824 he was brought over in B's ir ought now to introduce a bill in favor of the Norwegians, to pay Leif Ericson's fare to this country.—Chicago Herald.

--- "The people at large little know," published in a New York paper, "what grace of a protective tariff make them | a tremendous undercurrent of thought is moving with irresistible force throughout the whole length and breadth of the West." The Senator is right. The current of thought he refers to is moving with irresistible force, and it is moving against Ingallism. When it has moved a little further the bantam bluster of the Kansas Senator will have been silenced. Let the undercuron worsted goods. Now, it is a fact rent of thought move, and move quickly

-The farmers have a good deal to learn on the subject of taxation. While takes and the crushing weight of their mortgages, they forget the National taxes and the blessings of the protective policy for which they are paying. It is in reality the National taxes that are crushing them. They sell the products of their land at prices fixed by competition in the markets of the world. They pay for what they buy at prices fixed by a tariff that enables monopolies and combinations of manufacturers to draw enormous profits from the consumers of their products. That is where the farmers' burden comes from .- N. V.

Dana's Attacks on Mr. Cleveland.

In 1886 I find by the Government regibes and coarse epithets is Mr. Cleve- a legal manner."-Washington Star. turns that the duty on worsted goods, land. The paper has made a speciality either partially worsted or wholly made of denouncing, ridiculing and blackof worsted, was 82.18 per cent, and 68.15 guarding the ex-President for about moth abounded to as great an extent ends. per cent. Now, would anybody con- seven years, and it seems to have upon the east as on the west coast of versant with these facts believe that a reached a point at which the object of Behring sea. In fact, mammoths have in every fabric, are usually of the tu'thigher duty should actually be de- it all sees fit to pay some attention to already been discovered in Alaska, and manded by a Senator of the United the attacks. The hounding of Mr. news comes that a syndicate has been States? You farmers, who have seen a Cleveland, a man used to take and give formed for the purpose of procuring sashes were in favor, but with the presstates. For tarmers, who have seen a sturdy blows, was bad enough after he their ivory tusks, which are now of ent almost straight lines softer sashes within four years from \$1.10 in average retired from the Presidency to the great value, and which will undoubted- look better. in Chicago to 68 cents per bushel at privacy of his home in upper New York ly continue to become more valuable as present—and it may be even 65 cents and his law office; but, when it is the elephant is being exterminated. Quinze sash is very long, very wide, before this year is out—are actually sought to harass and wound him by asked to pay more than 82 per cent, and at meaning his amiable, lovable, gentle income to Ensia. And at present it is more than 68 per cent. tax respectively wife, the work becomes simply inon the different kinds of worsted goods famous—an indecency—an outrage estimated that not less than a hundred the sash must be fully five yards long. that your cold climate in winter makes which not alone Mr. Cleveland, but pairs of tusks are found every twelve N. Y. Star. a necessity. Can assurance, nay, brazen every gallant man, every gentleman in months and shipped to the Czar's comthe whole world will resent, if the mercial centers. When your wheat and corn go down source from which the outrage proceeds in price, because you have to compete is worth the notice of good men. In noted for his shrewdness and selfishness, or fire-place is from \$38 to \$40 per ton. with the truly pauper labor of India, the South or West the Sun would have | died lately at Newton, Conn. When | You may go to the circus for \$5.50. Shoes Rassia, Turkey and Egypt, you must to mend its manners or take the con- told that he must die he expressed a are worth from \$10 to \$12. To be buried grin and bear it. But when it comes for sequences -personally-of its odious, wish that he might swallow every dol. in style costs thousands. The cheapest you to buy a necessary woolen garment | illegitimate proceedings. - Chattanooga | lar he had amassel and leave none of it | luxury in town is to have your boots

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF.

The most notable blind man now living is John B. Herreshoff. He lives at Bristol, R. I, and he is at the head of one of the largest ship-building firms in the United States. He has been blind since his fifteenth year, but he has designed and superintended the construction of some of the finest steam yachts now affoat. So completely is he the master even of the smallest details of his vast business that when the representative of a South American government called upon him a few years | place, where it is shady.-Household. jority in the House to unseat Democrats, of a peculiar size and pattern, he reprofit from the contract.

hundreds of men. A visitor, ignorant one ounce of butter, a little sugar, pepof the misfortune, seeing him seated in per and salt to taste, a grating of nuthis office dictating letters or receiving reports, or strolling unguided about his | mix well with one or two yelks of eggs, ship-yards giving directions to his foremen, would never suspect that he was ments of a great inventor-some of his - The new tariff bill raises woolens | conceptions have done much during the dustry. But for his blindness John B. Herreshoff would leave as deep and en--The municipal elections are "local during a mark upon the history of his

TO PREVENT BURKING.

Professors of Anatomy Make a Frank Appeal to Congress.

The bill which was reported from the dents in each.

only by the dissection of human bodies. ing over a waistcoat of lace with the ship Cadmus. The descendants of There is no other way. If there were crossed straps of ribbon, ending in a the then owner want the United States any other, physicians and students bow at the waist. There is a lace colto pay Lafayette's fare, and they charge would be glad enough to give up dis- lar, with a jabot on each side of the the modest sum of \$9,371.67. Mr. Evarts seeting and medical colleges would be waistcoat, of the same lace, ending in is the champion of this claim. Senator glad to avoid the expense and bother of plain revers. The sleeves are slightly building and running dissecting rooms. flowing, cut up on the under seam and "In the District of Columbia, during | trimmed with lace.

the last sixty years or more (the oldest | As to quantity of material, it requires medical college is now in its sixty-eighth three yards of silk and four of lace. session), the bodies used for dissection | Another pretty style of indoor jacket, says Senator Ingalls, in an interview have been surreptitiously obtained, very becoming to a brunette is made of often enough at the risk of life and red satin, with a fichu drapery of black limb as well as liberty. The police and | figured net drawn from the shoulders to judicial authorities are fully cognizant | a point in front of the waist, and draped of this method-the former often visit- again from the shoulders at the back ing our dissecting rooms at their pleas- and knotted or tied in loops at the ure-and could, if they chose, arrest waist. The satin under-sleeve is covevery one of us.

the necessity for dissection, and they ing in length toward the back. know that our methods of obtaining | Blouse bodices of black lace on a linbodies are the same as have prevailed ing of red, brown, bright copper or lilac in other cities, all over the world, until silk will be worn during the autumn suitable legislation rendered a legiti- and early winter, as the lining makes mate provision of bodies possible.

Government of the United States act- black lace skirt. ually commands that persons desirous | Another charming style of bodies for upon the cadaver."

departments of the Government.

The last public man the New York prices paid resurrectionists when they in a bow at the back of the arm. Sun has flattered by its rude taunts, could obtain them at a less cost and in | When a sash is worn with the blouse

for others to squander.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Put a dozen common marbles on the bottom of your preserve kettle, and you will not be troubled with your fruit becoming burned or scorched.-The Housekeeper.

-On making an apple pie, make it without sweetening it, and when it is done, remove the upper crust and add the sugar. The flavor is superior.

-Never sun feathered beds. It is a great mistake, as the sun will draw the oil and give the feathers a rancid smell. Air the beds on a windy day in a cool

-Fairy Cookies: Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, three eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved

- In warm weather a light and tender paste may be made in this way: Mix a large teaspoonful of baking powder in three pints of sifted flour; into this rub one cupful of butter, and add cold, sweet milk to form the dough. Put it on the plates with as little handling as possi-

-Scraps of Ham: Melt a piece of butter in a stew-pan until it is slightly browned. Beat one egg and add to it, then put in the ham, finely minced; add as much water as will make it moist, stirring it quickly, and pour it on some buttered toast. This makes an excelent breakfast dish. - American Agricult-

-When ready to starch the fine clothes, the starch should be as hot as the hand can bear, the articles which are to be stiffest, dropped in first, and the others after. The clothes should be well shaken out, until free from wrinkles, and securely fasten on the line, so that the selvage edges will be even .- The Home.

-Get plenty of help for the heavy work. The fashion many women have of doing all the extra work of houseenough for them, is the poorest kind of economy; and overwork at this season

-Fish and Rice Croquettes: To one rice, a little onion chopped and fried. meg, and a few bread crumbs. Warm, make up into balls, fry brown, and serve with mashed potatoes.-Good

-Furniture covered with rep, or similar goods, should be first whipped; then carefully brushed, and all dust wiped away with a damp cloth. A soft cloth is best for satin-covered furniture. Llack walnut or mahogany furniture may be washed quickly with soapy water and a soft brush, then wiped dry and rubbed with an oily cloth. Rotten stone and sweet oil are used to polish, and are excelent. Then all that can be rubbed off is removed, and a chamois skin makes it as good as new.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

Charming Jackets for House-Wear and Other Pleasing Novelties.

Very becoming to a thin arm is the it is the opinion of McKinley and the ago, providing for the promotion of an- sleeve made with a succession of slant-Republicans that poor men do not need atomical science and to prevent the ing puffs, on which bands of ribbon are carpets as much as the wool raisers and desecration of graves in the District was laid so as to form a point on the upper

porated a long argument signed by a Young married women and young la-- It was Mr. Randall's pride to live large number of professors more direct- dies wear tea or afternoon jackets inin a small house in one of the obscurer ly interested in the subject in the Dis- stead of tea-gowns, although there is no parts of Washington, and on a street trict medical colleges. The bill, it will law against their wearing the latter. which, though he was Speaker and be remembered, provides for the distri- but, for a change, the tea-jacket is just

There can hardly be a more charming the skirt, or it can be made of any pretty The argument from the committee of foulard or China silk. The back is quite plain, like a dress skirt; the "Anatomy and surgery can be learned front cut in jacket fashion, open-

ered by an accordion-plaited over-sleeve "But the authorities are familiar with of black net, short in front but increas-

them warm enough for house wear.

"Not only do the medical colleges re- They are worn with different skirts, quire material for dissection, but the but look best, perhaps, with a plain

of entering the medical corps of the young ladies, suitable for almost any United States army and the United material, is full and cut rather low in States navy shall, as a prerequisite in the neck, where it is gauged in sevtherefore, "perform surgical operations | eral rows. This gauging is repeated at the waist, the corsage being short-"A number of letters from the heads of | waisted at the back, but forming a slight the various departments are given show- | point in front; a full flounce of from four ing the requirements so far as dissec- or five-inch wide lace forms a basque, tion is concerned in the various medical and is sewed on under the edge of the gauging. Bretelles of ribbon pass over The business of robbing graves would the shoulders and meet in front in a no longer exist in the opinion of the point above the gauged point and end at committee if this bill should pass, as the back in short sash loops and ends. the colleges would not go to the ex- The full sleeves form a large puff,drawn pense of purchasing bodies at the high | in about the elbows with a ribbon tied

bodice it is finished off in long loops only, in preference to the more com--It is now believed that the mam- monplace arrangement of loops and

Sashes, by the way, though exhibited ed silks. With the bouffant style of dress, moire, Ture satin and brocade

What has been dubbed the Louis

-In Buenos Ayres an opera box for -An old bachelor worth \$100,000 and sixty nights costs \$7,000. Coal for range blacked often at 5 cents a shine.